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TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

country, have The Times-Dispatch

City subscribers before leaving the their carrier or this office ('Phone 38). If you write, give both out-of-town and city addresses.

Modern "Financiering."

We print elsewhere a brief history of Virginia Passenger and Power Comstruction. A perusal of the bills and answers, of the charges and countercharges of the various parties in the various suits that have been brought, is enough to arouse the righteous indignaon of every citizen of Richmond, Manchester and Petersburg.

asset, and when the city grants a privilege to a company to occupy its streets with railway lines, it is with the understanding that the public convenience and are willing that the persons who build, igh money to pay operating expenses at a fair rate of wages to its employes, actually invested. But the main object the public a good street car service at a low rate. It was certainly never intended the city of Richmond to grant Mr. Fisher a franchise that he might make expense of the public.

The city of Richmond is a prosperous and growing city, and its street car lines are liberally patronized. On the main ossible for the cars to accommodate the crowds. Yet the company is bankdown with lebt that some person, or persons-how many, heaven only knowsnight get rich rake-offs.

So far as Mr. Gould is concerned, it does not appear from the records that he has done anything wrong. He found the company in a tight place, and when he put up money to pay off its debts he made the terms to suit himself. But that is neither here nor there. These splendid properties have been wrecked by the modern methods of "financiering," and the public is made to suffer.

The constituent companies seem to have been t bonded up to their full value, but when the Virginia Passenger and Power Company was born, it celebrated its birthday by putting a blanket mortgage upon all the properties for fifteen million dollars and raising it capital stock in one day from three to fifteen millions!

How long will the public stand that sort of thing? The Richmond case is only a sample of what has been done time and again elsewhere. Good properties are bonded and capitalized in the most reckless manner in order that the promoters may enrich themselves, and then high rates are charged upon the plea that the road must be made to earn its fixed charges and a reasonable dividend on

The public cannot always be fooled, and this sort of pillage will not be tolerated

Young Negro Criminals.

Until recently it had been the custom in the city of Birmingham to sen tence negro boys brought a second time to the court of Judge Feagin, an old Confederate soldier, to the chain-gang where they would necessarily be asso ciated with hardened criminals. The judge was much disturbed by this state of things, and finally devised the plan of offering such youthful convicts the choice of the chain-gang or of being bound out to some negro farmer of good of Spartans resisted every appeal and character who entered into a solemn obligation to give the boys a good home and an education and to train them in sued it through to the end, with no habits of industry and good citizenship. The guardians were required also to report to the court once a month. form with the taint of populism, and they During the past three months twenty- made it. They had gone there to nomithree boys have willingly accepted this nate a man in whom the people of all and in addition Judge Feagin has clases had confidence, and they nomi-

The Times-Dispatch inaugurated a probation system which is supported by the colored people themselves. One negro has given one hundred and twenty-five scree of land to he used for the work, and the colored people have formed an association to co-operate and organize a reform school for wayward boys and girls of their

> The New York Independent speaks approvingly and hopefully of this work, and our contemporary, which takes a keen interest in the negro question at the South, will doubtless be pleased to l now that in Virginia we have for some time had an institution for the care and training of negro boys convicted of crime. This institution, as our readers well know, is located in Hanover county, and is in charge of a board composed of white men and colored men. It is managed by an intelligent colored man and his wife, who have The institution is mainly supported by an appropriation from the consecrated themselves to the work. ported by an appropriation from the State, but the boys contribute largely te their own support by working on the form. Up to this time with two or three exceptions every boy sentenced to a term tented in their home. It is rarely that any of them have attempted to escape The institution is new, but a number of boys have been sent away reformed, and

> We say this in no boastful spirit, but we should like for the people of the to save the colored youth and to bring them up to be good and useful citizens This institution is identical in purpose and in operation with the Laurel Reformatory for white youths.

The Chicago Record-Herald makes a interesting comment on James J. Hill's estimate of the wheat crop. Mr. Hill, as in the Northwest, is compelled to carefully study the conditions that produce fore, on the wheat crop is based upon some expert at information as is received by no other person, except, perhaps, the government.

that the wheat crop will not be more than 600,000,000 bushels, and this is regarded as a short crop, and the statement of Mr. Hill is, therefore, looked upon as pessimistic. "Next to hay and cotton," says the Record-Herald, "the wheat crop is the most valuable product Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, said in his last report, the wheat produc in recent years has ranged from 600,000,-000 to 750,000,000 bushels, worth to the farmer from \$350,000,000 to \$450,000,000, while the value of the cotton crop, including seed, has reached \$530,000,000. The value to \$550,000,000.

The shortage is attributed to continu ous and drenching rains and windstorms in the Red River Valley and in the great grain States of the Southwest. While the farmers and dealers in Minnesota are opthe havoc wrought by the elements in Kansas and Nebraska, it is said, will cause a considerable decrease from the usua crops in those States. In five days the estimates for the total yields for Kansas and Nebraska have dropped several milditions favor a normal crop.

If the total crop of the country reaches 600,000,000 bushels, as Mr. Hill predicts, there is no warrant in the crop statistics view of the general outlook. Since 1893 the total wheat crop has ranged all the way from 396,181,725 bushels in that year to 748,460,000 bushels in 1901. It was bushels in 1903. In 1900 the total yield was only 522,230,000 bushels, and in 1899 it reached 547,804.000 bushels. In 1893 there was an exceptionally heavy crop. the total number of bushels being reported as 675,149,000, but in the years 1896, 1895 and 1894 the crop fell below 500,000,00

The Conservative Democracy. The most impressive feature of the National Democratic Convention of 1904 was the heroic conservatism of the great majority of the delegates. The convention, although composed of a thousand delegates, was only a small part of the vast assembly. On the night of the nomination there were between twelve and thirteen thousand people assembled, a great mass of emotional, excitable and excited humanity. It was like a great human sea. as fickle as the ocean itself, and stirred over it. Its mood was chiefly stormy. When stirred by oratory there was a the strains of "Dixie" there was a storm of hilarity. But when the counter winds of opposition blew, there was a storm of hissing protests, an angry, furious storm, which was frightful and intimidating. Time and again these storms of opposition raged, and time and again would observers feel that the conservatism of the convention must go down in the tempest. Dropping the figure, no one except those who were present can form any conception of the terrific pressure which was brought to bear by the surrounding audience upon the convention proper, and time and again it seemed impossible for the convention to resist. It seemed that it must be swept off its feet and stampeded. Yet the great majority of the delegates sat through these numerous ordeals, and with the courage and heroism

every threat. The majority had gone

there with a set purpose, and they pur-

shadow of turning. They had gone there

to make a conservative Democratic plat-

that this conservatism was chiefly sus-tained by the delegates from the South.

no nobler tribute to Southern Democracy. What does it all mean? The delegates in that convention were representative Democrats, and their conduct shows that the Damocracy is indeed safe and sane, throughout the Union must realize this fact. The Democratic convention of 1904 has proven to the world that the Democratic party of the nation can be trusted with the affairs of government, and we have an abiding faith that the voters will so declare on election day.

What Banks Do. The statement was recently made by one of our weekly exchanges that "some farmers take the position that banks rather hurt the farmer than help him, by Affirst sight it is inconceivable that any intelligent man should take this position But the explanation is simple. Persons who are not familiar with the practical operation of banks have the idea that a bank is a vault in which money is locked put away in a strong box and kept there until the depositor checks it out. It is view should contend that banks withdraw money from the circulation.

proposition is true. A bank is a medium of exchange a clearing house, through ing place is taken out of circulation, and so far as any good that it does might as in any community, each having a hunbefore that sum will get into active cir-culation, for it is the business of the

Of course, the bank must keep some of to meet any demands that are made upon it. But most of the money which it receives from those who do not need it in their business is loaned out to those who of its hiding place and put into the activities of trade. Therefore, every person who deposits his money in bank increases the circulating medium to that commercial welfare of the country, and indirectly shares in the general benefit.

The stocks of Southern railroads have no wonder. The cotton crop is said to be in prime condition, and if no accident befall, the yield will be very large, With another good cotton crop with anything like present prices, the South wil

By Calvin Dill Wilson.

2 ARE being told on all sides of the general advance of culture among us, and we have many reasons to believe in the truth of these statements in regard to our varied progress. But in our satisfaction over the circulation of books by means of public libraries and by purchase; in our admiration for our magazines and newspapers; in our congratulations over the fact that we are a nation of readers and "the most common-schooled people in the world," we should not forget that we have also our defects. Along this line shall we be allowed to utter in the public prints a truth, or what we believe to be such, subject to correction and contradiction, that the great American people dannot spell the English language? This assertion may be taken by many for amisleading and ill-considered generalization. One may say any generalization can be made from a few data, as, for instance, that all Americans are left-handed, since a few are so. But what we mean is that of the people who have attended and the children who now attend, our public schools a large majority eminot and do not spell correctly. This may be considered incapable of proof without testing all individual cases, but generalizations are not always based on universal observation; we can reason only from what we know. To say that a very great multitude of Americans cannot spell formed in the strength of the proper shall the work of the people who have are all and the children who now attend, our public schools a large majority eminot promed and the children who now attend, our public schools a large anajority eminot and do not spell correctly. This may be considered incapable of proof without testing all individual cases, but generalizations are not always based on universal observation; we can reason only from what we know. To say that a very great multitude of Americans cannot spell formed the summer of the people.

This defect arises partly from an im-When business gets dull for the Danville spell-binders, they get up a momorial day service for practice. Now is the accepted time for the de-

layed summer outer to proceed to out.

the hammer about the yenerable old Cap itol will wake up some memories that may give the oldest inhabitant another

Weather conditions and the butchers strike combine to make this a mighty convenient time to demonstrate the orthodoxy of the vegetarian doctrine,

welkin is going to commence to ring. The spell-binders are not shucking off

North Carolina is sufficiently intersted in the presidential campaign, but it is not forgetting about its business to elect a Governor.

This newly discovered anti-toxin, guar calculated to break many a well laid plan for a summer outling.

To a man who buys his steaks "by the one," it looks very much as if the ben! strikers have played right into the hands of the beef trust.

We would be willing to stand an earthquake about now if it would make sure of the total destruction of the straw vote

Up to the hour of going to press nooody has heard anything about any of the presidential nominees declining the

North Carolina, with a State ticket in the field, will get more fun out of this campaign than we will on this side of the

Of course, the weather is hot, very hot, but just watch how the crops are

humping themselves under its influence There are five freak presidential tickets

are yet to be heard from. Mr. Hill is being called upon to explain. As an explainer he is usually a виссевв.

General Miles knows a hand wagon when he meets it in the road.

THE SUMMER.

During the summer months some mem-ber of the family is sure to suffer from Cramps, Bowel Complaint or Diarrhoea. Always keep a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the house for such stomach A dose at the first symptom will afford prompt relief. Then it also cures Headache, Beiching, Poon Appetite, Nausea, indigestion, Dysopsia and Maiaria. Try one bottle. The genuine has our Private Stamp over the neck.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

THE JULIUS CÆSAR ANNIVERSARY MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Longfellow's Miles Standish remarked with awe, after conning the Commentaries, "A wonderful man was this Caesar," and wonderful he was. We say sometimes that a thing or a cause is "dead as Julius Caesar," but we err if wo mean to convey the idea of something obsolete. Shakespeare made Hamlet remark upon the evanescence of human glory thus: "Imperious Caesar, dead and turn'd to clay, might stoy a hole to keep the wind away;" of Caesar's dust this might be true, but his influence is not stopping holes, but making men, civilization, laws, The zenius of Shakespearerightly recognized him as "the foremost man of all this world." Bacon wrote that the sum of qualities in him was so marvelous that Nature seemed incapable of the ancient world, the author of the best book of military annals ever written, the greatest statesman of Rome, and an orator second only to Cicero; he was "one of the few men in history who have quelled a rebellion by a speech. The style of his commentaries is flawless; so that those wise men of madern times, the editors, could not find in them a word that is useless or obscurely used. He was greater of soul than other men, and burned, unread, the letters of his enemy Pompey when that compromising correspondence fell into his hands. With an en-

'The Great American People

Cannot Spell the English Lan-

guage"-Business Aspect of

Spelling-Heredity and Spell-

ing-Some Practical Sugges-

By Calvin Dill Wilson.

ched by huge strides the progress of the civilization of the world.

The significance of Caesar for us is in the fact that this colossal man, of whom Shakespeare said "the elements were no mixed in him that Nature herself cuild stand up and say to all the world. This was a man," was he who gave the greatest impulse to the spreading of devilization from the shores of the Mediterranean over Europe, and thence in due time to America. It Christendom were used to celebrate the anniversaries of men other than national heroes and other than religious leaders, and if in the future more cosmopolitan conditions men come to celebrate the contributions of all the heroes of humanity to its progress, there will be no more prominent figure in its eyes than Julius Caesar, and there will be no more notable anniversary than July 12th, the day when Caius Julius Caesar came upon earth to move the world further on by one short life than almost any other man has ever done. He is one whose career shows us what history means, how a man's work abides, how he becomes and remains part of the forces of progress. Victor Hugo wrote, "What was it Nebuchadnezzar said? No matter; he is long since dead." In that instance Hugo was probably right, But what Caesar did and said does matter greatly, for without him the world would not be what it is. Strip him of all titles and feel of him, the mere sheer manhood and deeds of him; try him by all modern tests; look at him through modern eyes, and there he stands a colossus undestroyed by envy, unimpaired by time, an abiding power in history, a doer. All of us in the modern world can take off our hats to him and cry on his anniversary. "Hail Caesar." (Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Boyles.)

Most People Sadly Deficient in Spelling art if they had given their minds to it carnestly, and it would have paid them to do so, for they were always looked upon as half cultivated persons, partly through this defect, which became noto-

upon as half cultivated persons, partuy through this defect, which became notorious.

It is quite certain that those who are familiar with the Latin and Greek languages are apt to be surer and more accurate than others in their spelling; the roots of many words of our mother tongue have been drilled into them. The mind of one who knows the classical languages naturally separates a compound word into its parts; for instance, one who is familiar with Latin is not likely to spell "attention" with one "it;" his mind takes the word apart into "ad" and "tendo;" he recalls absolutely, without, reference to any authority, that there must be two "ts. The practically infallible way, though truly a long one, to be a good speller, is to know the languages from which many of our words come. The college man who no longer reads Latin or Greek may take this much consolation, that his studies have helped him to spell. But we are not recommending to the American millions a course in ancient languages.

Innguages.

The right method by which the average person should begin to reform in spelling is to assume that he cannot spell,—which will probably be true, and humbly start in and find out whether he can or not. If he finds himself more deficient than he was aware of, let him take the cure of a spelling book, list of words commonly misspelled and a dictionary. Let any one who detects himself in errors in this direction not be downcast, as if he had been found stealing sheep; let him remmber that "it is human to err." and that he has multitudinous company, and let him, while assiduously learning to spell, rail at the English language as ablt of primeval chaos, as without rule or reason; let him mentally join the spelling reformers; let him find fault with the teachers of his youth and with everybout hipself; let him contemn the finical people who make too much of so trivial a matter as spelling; let him imprecate all manner of evils on employers who discharge people for such minor defects, but at the same time and persistently let him learn to spell English "as she is spelled," according to accepted standards. The old fashloned spelling bee was a means of at the same time and persistently delicant to spell English 'as she is spelled.' according to accopied standards. The old fashloned spelling bee was a means of grace to many a wavering unsteady and uncertain speller, and might be review of in all circles throughout the land to advantage, to the happiness of weary editors and vexed employers, and the saving of positions to those of the short hand and feeble grasp upon the mysteries of the spelling of English. Let or schools see to it that teachers during their duty in this matter. Let those who find them selves defective in respect secretly and in the unobserved silence of their room draw from the side or vest pocket a small book or words and stealthily con. It, as seen that the side or vest pocket as if africid of being caught in a deed or desporate shame. You need not exploit your rugs in the streets at the prayer hours, but whether in public or private, learn to spell. And edidras and employers will rise up and call you blessed. (Copymight, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.) (Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Grand of Thought In Dixie Land *****

ers and upon a rather wide personal observation.

This defect arises partly from an impression that any-one can spell; that spelling comes by nature; that orthography is like breathing, and that we "drop into" it, as Wegg did into poetry. Many people assume that, having gone through the usual school course, they must know how to spell. Old we not stand up last at many a spelling fee? Part of this defect is chargeable to the fact that in our public schools spelling fee? Part of this defect is chargeable to the fact that in our public schools spelling fee? Part of this defect is chargeable to the fact that in our public schools spelling fee? Part of this defect is chargeable to the fact that in our public schools spelling fees more receive nearly as much emphasis ag it should. Part of it comes from an impression that it dees not matter much whether one spells correctly or not; that there are classical instances of men and women who "kept the world awake" without better orthography than that of Shakespeare or Washington. The matter of spelling is frequently dismissed from mind after the school course and is allowed to take care of itself. If you don't this, make experiments. Ask editors how many reporters hand in matter that has to be changed in spelling. Recall how many people when writing a letter pause to inquire: 'How do you spell this word?' Take any group of people who may be interested in the matter, and read aloud a page from the book nearest at hand and ask the members of the company to spell the words.

We are told on all sides that many stenographers and typewilters do not spell correctly. One man tells us that he had to discharge four stenographers in a week before he found one who could spell accurately. This is one aspect of the business side of the situation. Here are young people who have presumably passed through the public schools, have laborthand writing and have mastered the type-viller, and then lose their positions because they are deficient in what, is apprently a very simple matter, but whi New Orleans States: The eminent editors of the several newspapers which aspire to tell Judge Parker exactly what he must do as a presidential candidate will not fall to take notice, we trust, that the Judge gets up vary early in the morning. He demonstrated on Saturday that he does not have to await editorial instructions before doing the necessary and important thing.

Birmingham Nows: Panama is already kicking about high tariff regulations. Panama is threatened with the dose of bunco with which the American people have long been treated under a Republican administration. Naturally, Panama wants a show.

third grade school teachers is needed in his office.

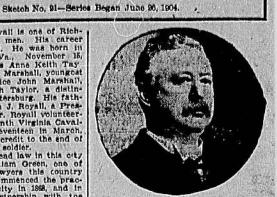
We have heard it asserted and have observed sometining to confirm the agsertion that spelling well or ill "runs in families"—that is, that certain hereditary qualities of brain make it easier for some than for others to see word pictures—and to have distinct word pictures—and to have distinct word pictures of the right forms of words is to be able to spell then accurately. We knew a college professor, who, when using a blackboard in his class room, wrote an "l" in the second syllable of the word "vegetable." A wag in the class called out. Doctor, that word needs an "e' in it." The teacher, who was a pier at wittleisms than at orthography, said swiftly. "Oh, you want your vegetables is wiftly." Oh, you want your vegetables and came out smiling. All people cannot as aquit themselves so well when caught in a blunder. He was a man of great force and considerable attainments, and he had and considerable attainments, and he had also were prominent two brothers who also were prominent to be a supported by the proportions thousands of index and considerable attainments, and he had two brothers who also were prominent the proportions thousands of index and considerable attainments, and he had two brothers who also were prominent two brothers who also were prominent two brothers who also were prominent to be a support to the proportions thousands of index and considerable attainments and he had also were prominent two brothers who also were prominent two brothers who also were prominent to be a support to the proportions and the proportions are also the proportions and

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

Juliy Named for Him—"The Most Alive Man of Antiquity"—Personal Characteristics—Vass Service to Civilization—Moved the World Further on by One Short Life Than Almost Any Other Man Has Ever Done.

By Calvin Dill Wilson, D. D.

CAuthor of "The Story of the Cld" "The Story of the Story of the Story of the Cld" "The Story of the Story of



ed Cameron Governor, of the State, and being thus in control of the entire State government, they enacted the Legislareadjustment of the public debt. The in London, and these organized into a body and employed Mr. Royall to fight the readjuster's laws in the court. He left New York and returned to Richmond to make this contest which he carried on against the State for about eight years, until the Olcott settlement of the State debt was effected in 1822, under which the whole scheme of readjustment was abandoned and the creditor got a great increase on their claims. tion. He made a vigorous contest for this nomination and was sent/by the district as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that met in Cincinati in 1890, and that nominated Hancock against Mr. Royall's most determined opposition.

Closing his newspaper after this event, ne went to New York, where he practiced his profession successfully for four years.

While Mr. Royall was practicing law

JULY 19TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

The firing of Rome, in the reign of Nero is placed by Des Vignoles on the 19th of July; the day also on which it was sacked by the Senonian Gauls.

Fall of Constantinople to the Venetian crusaders, when Isaac An-

gelus, feeble and blind, was solemnly reseated, with his son Alexius,

upon the imperial throne. Battle of Taillebourg, upon the Charente, in France. The French kind, at the head of a vast and superior force, carried the bridge, and the English, under Henry, the royal palmer, after a desperate

stand, gave way, and were driven to Saintes.

Edward III. defeated the Scots at Halidown with great slaughter, which defeat was followed by the surrender of Berwick, which Edward annexed to England.

Francesco Petrarca, the celebrated Italian poet died, aged seventy. 1610. The foundation of the farmed and valuable Bodlein library was

aid at Oxford. Quebec capitulated to the English under Louis and Thomas Kreth. This was 130 years before its final conquest by Wolfe.

The confederated tribes of Indians surrendered to the English, at Albany, their beaver hunting country, lying between lakes Ontario and Erie, to be by them defended for the said confederated Indians. their heirs and successors forever.

Battle of Paulus Hook, the British garrison surprised and made prisoners by the Americans under General Lee. The commandant of the fort and a few Hessians escaped; 30 were killed and 101 taken. American lost 6 killed or wounded. 1794.
A revolution commenced at Geneva in Switzerland, headed by two

commissioners of the French revolution residing there. Battle of Baylen in Spain; the French under Dupont defeated by

the Spaniards. Dupont and 2,600 fell, after a desperate action from 3 o'clock in the morning till noon, when the French sued for terms, 1812.

1 Battle at the bridge Aux Canards. One hundred and fifty volunteers under Colonel McArthur while reconnoitering, fell into an ambush and were fired upon by a party of Indians under Tecumseh. The

Augustin Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, shot. He entered the

army at a very early age. In 1820 he took up arms for the cause of reedom and led his army on to a series of splendid victories. He became suddenly popular, and was raised to the throne; but was as suddenly deposed and banished. His execution was occasioned by

Lefebure De Cheverus, Archbishop of Bordeaux, died.

dent on the Democratic ticket he feels "twenty years younger." Then that makes him just sixty-one-a very good age for a Vice-President.

Indians were routed.

his return.

Birmingham Age-Heraid: Out of sixteen million votes, more or less-in November, possibly a million of them will be cast for the five odd and scentrio tickets; It is a pretty good year for such tickets, and the Populists and Prohibitionists will certainly poil between them over a half million of votes. The Socialists will probably poil an increased vote, and altogether it will not be strange if a million men throw away their votes. It is a case of sixteen to one—one million out of sixteen millions.

Personal and General. Joseph Conrad, the author, seems to have a charmed life. Among his many other hair-breadth secapes, he was blown up in vessels at sea three times

M. Paul Dupuy, editor of 'Le Petit Parisien' of Paris, which has the largest circulation of any daily paper in the world, is in St. Louis.

world, is in St. Louis.

An effort is being made in Great Barrington, Mass., to change the names of East Mountain and East Rock to Bryant Mountain and Bryant Rock, in memory of the poet, who was for some time a citizen and an official of the town.

The descendants of Mary, Queen of Solts, who left but one child, are now to be found in every court of Europe, with the exception of Turkey and Servis. The royal descendants of Mary Bluart at the present time number (W. persons.) Scots, who left but one child, are now to be found in every court of Europe, with the exception of Turkey and Servis, The royal descendants of Mary Stuart at the present time number (W. persons.

Mme. de Nayarro (Mary Anderson) descents from the property of the present time number (W. persons.)

scribes the late artist Watts as such as admirable talker that, although it interrupted the work when she was having her picture painted, she could not refrain from starting him on some congenial subject. The result was that the painting of her portrait was spread over five years.

A discovery that is expected to prove of great interest has just been made by M. Hugues Le Roux, who is on a mission to Abysinia. He has found the original manuscript cotaining, in the ancient language of the country, a contemporary account of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, from the union of whom the Abysinian monarchs claim to be descended.

A SUGGESTION-FOR BUSINESS MEM

When making arrangements to South, or to send your representatives, in solicitation of your business, phone the fleaboard Air Line passenger office (405) to send you one of their interchangeable mileage books—good over nineteen different roads throughout the South. Information in regard to rates, routes and schedules cheerfully furnished. Saves you time, trouble and money.

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